

# #21



## The Progressive Era

1. All of the following conditions existed as America emerged from the Gilded Age EXCEPT
  - A) union membership was high and labor practices were well-regulated.
  - B) cities were growing at a rapid pace and offering countless new amenities.
  - C) immigrants were pouring into the United States.
  - D) government was unresponsive to needed self-reform.
2. The Progressives
  - A) were a varied group seeking numerous objectives.
  - B) established an entirely new movement.
  - C) represented an admirable but highly splintered and dismal attempt to reform America.
  - D) challenged the fundamental principles of capitalism.
3. One of the significant roots of progressivism was the \_\_\_\_\_ during the late 1800s.
  - A) decline in immigration
  - B) attempt to build an overseas empire
  - C) harmony between management and labor
  - D) effort to regulate and control big business
4. Many middle-class Americans considered all of the following elements obstructive to socio-economic opportunity EXCEPT
  - A) unresponsive government.
  - B) rampant immigration.
  - C) active labor unions.
  - D) giant corporations.
5. "There is not one left; none but all of us. . . . We have to pay in the end." This denunciation of the "American character" came from the editor of which publication?
  - A) *McClure's*
  - B) *Atlantic Monthly*
  - C) *Sports Illustrated*
  - D) *McCall's*
6. President Theodore Roosevelt referred to Progressive Era writers who investigated corruption and fraud in American business and politics as
  - A) "paper tigers."
  - B) "ashcan artists."
  - C) "muckrakers."
  - D) "yellow journalists."

7. Progressive reformers tended to believe that
- A) social ills were due to human sinfulness.
  - B) social inequities were directly linked to human weakness.
  - C) social problems could be reduced by reforming faulty institutions.
  - D) social evils were God's way of challenging humans to rise to loftier ideals.
8. Which amendment to the Constitution was NOT enacted during the Progressive Era?
- A) Election of United States senators by direct popular vote.
  - B) Authorization for Congress to levy a national income tax.
  - C) Limit of two full presidential terms.
  - D) Prohibition of manufacture, sale, transportation, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
9. Initial progressive attempts at political reform occurred
- A) in the Senate.
  - B) throughout the Reconstruction-resistant South.
  - C) at the municipal level.
  - D) within the Republican Party because it was often associated with corruption.
10. The city manager plan, whereby municipal affairs were administered on a non-partisan basis by a professional, pioneered in
- A) Tulsa, Oklahoma.
  - B) Greensboro, North Carolina.
  - C) Dayton, Ohio.
  - D) Galveston, Texas.
11. All of the following were Progressive mayors EXCEPT
- A) Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones . . . Toledo.
  - B) Abe Ruef . . . San Francisco.
  - C) Seth Low . . . New York City.
  - D) Tom Johnson . . . Cleveland.
12. The banner progressive state during the early years of the twentieth century was
- A) New York.
  - B) California.
  - C) Wisconsin.
  - D) Massachusetts.
13. Legislation protecting workers against on-the-job accidents was inspired by the disastrous
- A) Supreme Court case of *Muller v. Oregon*.
  - B) Haymarket Square riot.
  - C) Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.
  - D) USS *Maine* explosion.
14. Headed by Florence Kelley and associated with famous lawyer Louis Brandeis, the most effective women's organization of the Progressive Era was the
- A) Consumer's League.
  - B) Women's Trade Union League.
  - C) League of Women Voters.
  - D) National American Woman Suffrage Association.

15. Ironically, while arguing against the so-called “double-standard” of gender behavior, one of the suffragists’ more successful justifications was the “purity” argument that

- A) women’s moral superiority would clean up politics if they were given the vote.
- B) because women were no more pure or impure than men, they had nothing to lose by voting.
- C) women must first purify politics through religion, then they should get the vote.
- D) women’s moral superiority would be endangered by voting unless illiterate blacks and immigrants were disfranchised.

16. Compared to his predecessors from Rutherford B. Hayes to William McKinley, President Theodore Roosevelt was

- A) dignified, soft-spoken, and passive.
- B) energetic, aggressive, and outspoken.
- C) uneducated, reticent, and impetuous.
- D) sensitive, predictable, and apathetic.

17. In contrast to his historical image as “Trust-Buster,” President Theodore Roosevelt believed the most effective means of dealing with big corporations was to

- A) dominate them with prohibitive legislation.
- B) nationalize basic industries.
- C) regulate rather than eliminate them.
- D) take a laissez-faire approach.

18. Roosevelt reacted to the creation of the Northern Securities Company by

- A) suing to have it dissolved under the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- B) threatening to nationalize the railroads involved unless they voluntarily dissolved their merger.
- C) summoning J. P. Morgan and James Hill to the White House for stern clarification of the boundaries of big business before the federal government would intervene.
- D) hailing it as an example of responsible behavior by big business.

19. “Politics is business. . . . But there is hope. . . . If our political leaders are to be always a lot of political merchants, they will supply any demand we may create. All we have to do is establish a steady demand for good government. The bosses have us split up into two parties. To him parties are nothing but means to his corrupt ends. . . . If the honest voter cared no more for his party than the politician and the grafter, then the honest vote would govern, and that would be bad—for graft. It is idiotic, this devotion to a machine that is used to take our sovereignty from us.” This excerpt is taken from

- A) *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair.
- B) *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis.
- C) *The Octopus* by Frank Norris.
- D) *The Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens.

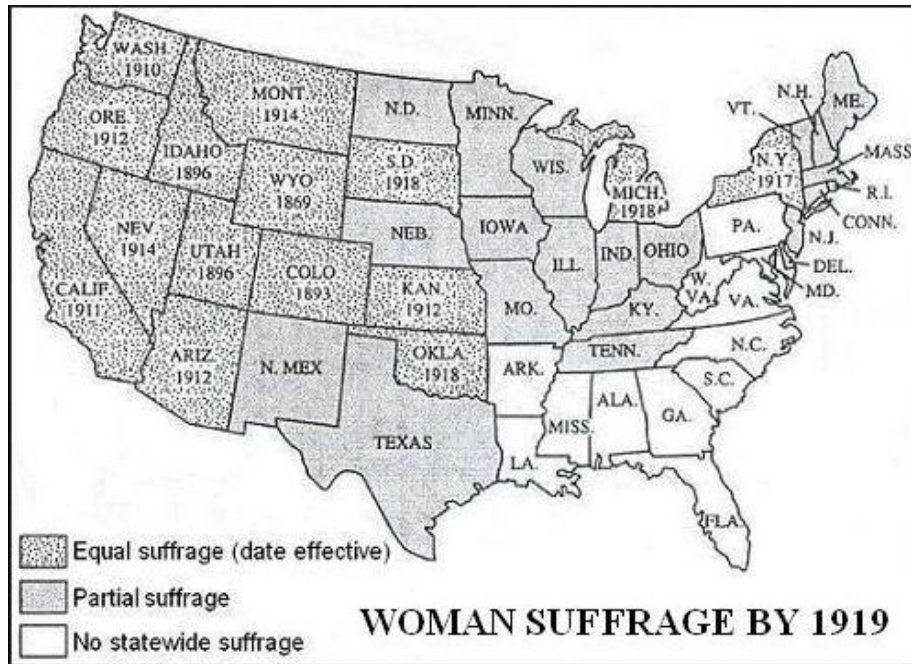
20. The primary result of the 1906 Hepburn Act was to

- A) prohibit child labor in goods sold in interstate commerce.
- B) dissolve the ineffective Federal Food and Drug Administration.
- C) preserve millions of wilderness acres in the West.
- D) increase effectiveness of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

21. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* exposed
- A) filthy conditions in Chicago slaughterhouses.
  - B) corruption within Philadelphia's police department.
  - C) preferential shipping rates granted to large businesses by the Union Pacific Railroad.
  - D) bribery and fraud in Boston elections.
22. The Niagara Movement resulted in
- A) creation of the NAACP.
  - B) legislation aimed at breaking measures which obstructed African-American voting.
  - C) organized protest over *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
  - D) founding of Tuskegee Institute.
23. The greatest legacy of President Theodore Roosevelt's environmental policy was
- A) commitment to preserving the natural beauty of the land.
  - B) establishing the extent of the federal government's role in overseeing rational development.
  - C) preservation of nature for ecological reasons.
  - D) consistent opposition to governmental initiatives.
24. The disagreement between William E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington regarding the status of black Americans in the early 1900s is best summed up as a debate over
- A) precisely what social injustices should first be addressed by Congress.
  - B) whether the primary vehicle for social change should be federal legislation or black militancy.
  - C) the role religion should play in the struggle for racial equality.
  - D) whether the measure of racial equality sought first by blacks should be legal or economic.
25. During his second term, when the Progressive movement became steadily more liberal, President Theodore Roosevelt
- A) seemed ill-informed and strangely unaware of the trend.
  - B) refused to shift from his earlier moderate reforms.
  - C) also took more liberal positions.
  - D) flirted with socialism.
26. The effort of William Howard Taft's administration to continue the progressive policies of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency was
- A) steady reform, no better or worse than that of Roosevelt.
  - B) tremendously undermined by Democrats.
  - C) hugely disappointing to Roosevelt.
  - D) exemplary by any standard of evaluation.
27. President William Howard Taft stepped into political hot water in the 1910 Ballinger-Pinchot controversy which dealt with
- A) railroad legislation.
  - B) medical procedures frauds.
  - C) school lunch programs.
  - D) conservation of natural resources.

28. "The betterment we seek must be accomplished . . . mainly through the National Government." This 1910 call for the expansion of federal power was issued by
- A) William Howard Taft.
  - B) Theodore Roosevelt.
  - C) Robert La Follette.
  - D) Woodrow Wilson.
29. Woodrow Wilson's 1912 platform included
- A) stiff military standards to deter international threats.
  - B) strict regulation and control of corporations.
  - C) sweeping measures to generate racial equality.
  - D) restoration of competition.
30. In the election of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt wanted Progressives to abandon the belief that
- A) the federal government should commit resources to aid the needy.
  - B) child labor should be highly regulated by federal law.
  - C) the tariff was a viable mechanism to support home manufacturing.
  - D) monopolies are never in the public interest.
31. "If America is not to have free enterprise, then she can have freedom of no sort whatever." This vague argument, which appealed to voters in the 1912 election who feared both the growing power of corporations and full government control of Americans, was expressed by
- A) Theodore Roosevelt.
  - B) William Howard Taft.
  - C) Woodrow Wilson.
  - D) William Jennings Bryan.
32. When it was passed in 1913, the Federal Reserve Act
- A) provided the nation a central banking system for the first time since the Andrew Jackson presidency.
  - B) decentralized the federal banking system.
  - C) removed America from the gold standard.
  - D) immediately weakened the financial influence of the powerful New York banks.
33. In his first term as president, Woodrow Wilson
- A) used his power imaginatively and aggressively.
  - B) courageously fought against racial segregation.
  - C) failed to achieve most of his goals because of congressional opposition.
  - D) was an inept and uninspiring leader.
34. Which was the most profound failure of the Progressive Era?
- A) Racial equality.
  - B) Government corruption and inefficiency.
  - C) Regulation of big business.
  - D) Women's rights.

35. Most historians have agreed that the Progressives
- A) sought and achieved radical changes to check concentrated industrial power.
  - B) were actually conservatives who wanted to preserve capitalism.
  - C) did not immediately succeed with their reform efforts, especially in challenging the trusts.
  - D) were more “talk” than “walk.”



36. Information provided in the map above is most supportive of the generalization that
- A) the question of suffrage was easily skirted in the South because fewer women lived there.
  - B) frontier life tended to promote acceptance of greater political equality for women.
  - C) support for universal female suffrage was hampered by the northeastern states where big business flourished.
  - D) the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 resulted in political and legal gains for women.
37. The capital city of the state which features conservationist John Muir on its quarter is
- A) Montpelier (Vermont).
  - B) Denver (Colorado).
  - C) Lansing (Michigan).
  - D) Sacramento (California).